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EXAMINER

ELCENKO, ERIC J

ART UNIT

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2617

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/542,014

**Applicant(s)**

MUNETSUGU ET AL.

**Examiner**

ERIC ELCENKO

**Art Unit**

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 September 2008.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) 16 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 and 17-19 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
2. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In regard to Claims 6, 15, 17 and 18, the applicant presents the same argument with regard to the limitation added to claim 1 without adding the limitation to the mentioned independent claims of 6, 15, 17 and 18. The claim language of these claims does not match the claim language of claim 1 and similar arguments cannot be made with respect to these claims without the limitation present in the subject matter. There is no suggestion of the same type of limitation found in Claims 6, 15, 17 or 18 as was found in Claim 1. In order for the claim limitation of the call being independently connected as stated in Claim 1, the other independent claims of 6, 15, 17 and 18 must also contain similar subject matter.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4, 5 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatchell et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,160,877) in view of Hannel et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2008/0028436) in further view of Foladare et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,070,054)

4. In regard to Claims 1 and 15, Tatchell disclose a communication system including a first communication terminal (*subscriber terminal*), a second communication terminal (*calling party*), and a communication control server (*Personal Agent*), the communication control server notifying destination information for specifying an address of the first communication terminal on a network in response to a request (*the Personal Agent intercepts the incoming call from the calling party and routes the call according to the options set by the subscriber terminal regarding incoming calls, Col 9, Ln 29-65*)) the first communication terminal requesting the communication control server to register one or more communication terminals that are permitted to connect to the first communication terminal as connection-permitted communication terminals (*the Personal Agent makes use of a contact database having the telephone numbers and prerecorded names of contacts, such that incoming call screening based on calling line identification, Col 4, Ln 6-13*), and the second communication terminal transmitting a request message to the communication control server to request the destination information from the communication control server if the second communication terminal is permitted to connect to the first communication terminal (*the second terminal tries to initiate contact by calling the first terminal, at which time the Personal agent consults the contact database on whether or not to connect the call to the first communication terminal, the subscriber terminal, Col 9, Ln 29-65*)

the communication control server comprising:

a permitted table storage unit operable to store a permitted terminal table that shows for each communication terminal, a correlation between the corresponding communication terminal and one or more connection permitted communication terminals and that includes at least the information registered by the corresponding communication terminal (*the Personal Agent makes use of a contact database having the telephone numbers and prerecorded names of contacts, such that incoming call screening based on calling line identification, Col 4, Ln 6-13*)

a request message reception unit operable to receive the request message (*Personal Agent*)

a terminal determination unit operable to determine, based on the permitted terminal table, whether or not the second communication terminal, which transmitted the received request message, is a connection permitted communication terminal of the first communication terminal (*the Personal Agent uses call screening options as provided by the subscriber to connect or redirect calls based upon their CLID as stored in the contact database, Col 9, Ln 29-65*)

a notification control unit operable to notify the second communication terminal of the destination information of the first communication terminal, only when the second communication terminal had been determined to be a connection permitted communication terminal of the first communication terminal. (*the Personal Agent will connect the second communication terminal if it is deemed to be allowed to connection to the subscriber terminal*)

Tatchell does not teach the terminal having a changeable address or the request including identification information.

Hannel teaches a policy server which controls access of users. Hannel goes on to disclose changeable addresses which are not reliable for verification of a user. Identification information can be authenticated even when the user has a change of address. *(The combination is being made upon the idea of a request to access a system and a user being allowed or authorized to gain access. IP addresses can be dynamic in nature changing from usage time to usage time. Identification information is static of a user and can be used each time to verify a user is authorized. Tatchell and Hannel are both methods of authorizing users in a communication system)*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Tatchell to include the teaching of Hannel in order to provide a more secure and reliable way to authenticate/authorize a user to be granted access other than a simple address.

The combination does not teach the call being connected to the other terminal without having the call run through the control server.

Foladare teaches a call screening method in which the call based upon the callers automatic number identification, whether the call is to be router directly to the subscriber and not through an control server or to any other intermediate point. (Col 5, Ln 12-31)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include the teaching of Foladare. A simple substitution of the control point and the personal agent would provide a direct route to the second terminal without

taking away from the scope of the prior art. They are both known elements of a call screening method and one of ordinary skill in the art would have made the obvious combination of reference to replace the above mentioned elements in order to provide a more direct routing method for the call screening.

In regard to Claim 4, Tatchell discloses the Personal Agent uses the preset rules as defined by the subscriber as to whether or not the first communication terminal is able to accept the connection from the second communication terminal, as it depends on the settings in effect when the second communication terminal is attempting to connect to the first. (Col 9, Ln 6-20)

In regard to Claim 5, when the call screening feature is active, screening can be set for all calls or a subset of calls to only allow the specified callers to connect to the subscriber terminal and if not allowed the Personal Agent will attempt to identify by name and number the calling party attempting to connect to the subscriber terminal

4. Claims 2, 6-7 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatchell et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,160,877) in view of Hannel et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2008/0028436) in further view of Numminen et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0125024)

In regard to Claim 2, Tatchell does not disclose authentication information creation for use in authenticating the second terminal after it has been deemed a connection permitted terminal by the control server.

Numminen discloses an ILR contains a list of all a company's members IMSIs, or has other identifier information such as phone numbers that allow members belonging to the company network to be identified. This identifier is preferably the same as is used in a LU request message to allow matching to be done easy.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Tatchell to include the teachings of Numminen in order to provide more security to the subscriber terminal by only allowing those terminals with authentication information to connect to reduce the risk of un-acceptable user being granted access to the system.

In regard to Claims 6, 15 and 17-19, Tatchell disclose a communication terminal (*subscriber terminal*) that is connected to a communication control server (*personal agent*) over a network that has a changeable address, said communication terminal comprising:

a permitted-communication terminal registration request unit operable to make a request, to the communication control server, to register other communication terminals, by respective identification information, that are permitted to connect to said communication terminal; (*the second terminal tries to initiate contact by calling the first terminal, at which time the Personal agent consults the contact database on whether or not to connect the call to the first communication terminal, the subscriber terminal, Col 9, Ln 29-65*)

an identification information reception unit operable to receive, from the second communication terminal, a connection acceptance request and identification information that identifies the second communication terminal

a determination unit operable to determine, whether or not the authentication information and the identification information match (*the Personal Agent uses call screening options as provided by the subscriber to connect or redirect calls based upon their CLID as stored in the contact database, Col 9, Ln 29-65*)

a connection control unit operable to permit a connection based on the connection acceptance request from the second terminal. (*the Personal Agent will connect the second communication terminal if it is deemed to be allowed to connection to the subscriber terminal*)

Tatchell does not teach the terminal having a changeable address or the request including identification information.

Hannel teaches a policy server which controls access of users. Hannel goes on to disclose changeable addresses which are not reliable for verification of a user. Identification information can be authenticated even when the user has a change of address. (*The combination is being made upon the idea of a request to access a system and a user being allowed or authorized to gain access. IP addresses can be dynamic in nature changing from usage time to usage time. Identification information is static of a user and can be used each time to verify a user is authorized. Tatchell and Hannel are both methods of authorizing users in a communication system*)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Tatchell to include the teaching of Hannel in order to provide a more secure and reliable way to authenticate/authorize a user to be granted access other than a simple address.

The combination does not disclose authentication information creation for use in authenticating the second terminal after it has been deemed a connection permitted terminal by the control server.

Numminen discloses an ILR contains a list of all a company's members IMSIs, or has other identifier information such as phone numbers that allow members belonging to the company network to be identified. This identifier is preferably the same as is used in a LU request message to allow matching to be done easy.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include the teachings of Numminen in order to provide more security to the subscriber terminal by only allowing those terminals with authentication information to connect to reduce the risk of un-acceptable user being granted access to the system.

In regard to Claim 7, Tatchell discloses the Personal Agent uses the preset rules as defined by the subscriber as to whether or not the first communication terminal is able to accept the connection form the second communication terminal, as it depends on the settings in effect when the second communication terminal is attempting to connect to the first. (Col 9, Ln 6-20)

5. Claims 3, 8, 9 and 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatchell et al.. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,160,877) in view of Hannel et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2008/0028436) in further view of Numminen et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0125024) in further view of Matsubara (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0225796)

In regard to Claim 3, the encryption unit, Matsubara discloses the copy operation may include an encryption step.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include the teachings of Matsubara in order to provide more security features and keep the subscriber terminal secure.

In regard to Claim 8, along with the limitations of Claim 7, Matsubara discloses the NRB software can initiate a log in procedure to announce the availability of the client system to the RNS server 102 for the purpose of peer-to-peer file sharing. When a user is "announced" to the RNS server, the server will update the cached user list 306 of each file in the file table that is stored in that user's system, including distribution files and cached files. (Para 45) (The cached requests are interpreted as the queries as to whether or not a connection can be made. When the user is available an "announcement" is made as answer to the query. The transfer request message being the request for files in the terminals cache that are sent to the communicating terminal once the second terminal is available again.)

In regard to Claim 9, Matsubara discloses the NRB software can initiate a log in procedure to announce the availability of the client system to the RNS server 102 for the purpose of peer-to-peer file sharing. When a user is "announced" to the RNS server, the server will update the cached user list 306 of each file in the file table that is cached requests are interpreted as the queries as to whether or not a connection can be made. When the user is available an "announcement" is made as answer to the query. The transfer request message being the request for files in the terminals cache that are sent

to the communicating terminal once the second terminal is available again.) In a P2P file sharing system, a user installs client software (browser) on her local computer system; e.g., a personal computer. In use, the user specifies files to be registered on a management server using the browser. The browser reads the file properties of the specified files and registers the file properties to the management server. The browser also sends file location information (e.g., IP address of the local computer, the directory in which the file is located, etc.) to the server. After file properties are registered with the management server, a user can send a request (by using the browser) to the management server to search the file properties using keywords provided by the user. The management server sends lists of file properties that match the keyword as search results. The user selects from the list those files it wants to download. The browser then sends a request for file location information to the management server, and the management server returns file location information to the user. The browser uses the file location information to connect to the computer system(s) that contain the files, and downloads the files directly from those computer systems. (Para 6, 7) (The management maintains the location of files stored on each of the plurality of computers on the P2P file sharing system. In order to acquire a file, a request is made to .the management server to obtain the location information of the desired files. The management sever is read upon as be a request reception unit as it receives the file request from the user terminals.) Matsubara also discloses in regard to the data attribute determination unit, in a step 814, the server will create an entry for each local file specified by the user, and fill the entry with the user-provided file properties. Then, in

a step 816, the server will add the file entries to the directory entry in the directory table of the selected directory, thus creating a file link to the user's selected local files. (Para 69)

In regard to Claim 11, along with rejection of limitation of Claim 9, Matsubara discloses the server creating an entry for each local file specified by the user and the server includes an encryption step which one of ordinary skill in the art can see as being "secret" or more important files than the non-encrypted files being transferred.

In regard to Claims 12-14, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that connection to terminals can be made in a variety of ways including IP addresses and those with a port number, and in the dynamic addressing scheme of IP, these address will change frequently with the mobile environment.

6. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatchell et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,160,877) in view of Hannel et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2008/0028436) in further view of Numminen et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0125024) in further view of Ando et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0047624)

The combination does not disclose the extraction of an I picture from video data.

Ando discloses the "stream data content analysis module" is comprised of multiplexed information demultiplexer 425, STB controller 404 and the like. This "stream data content analysis module" analyzes the contents of the received stream data, and extracts I-, B-, and P- picture positions and/or PTS values.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include the extraction of data, specifically an I picture, to give more versatility to the system and allow for specific operation to be carried out over the established link.

### ***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ERIC ELCENKO whose telephone number is (571)272-8066. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 AM through 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexander Eisen can be reached on (571) 272-7687. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ee

/Alexander Eisen/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617